

pointed out by Professor "W. INT. Parker.¹ These differences ha^ led some to approve of its separation from the Hares into a genu *Oryetolagus*. This animal is believed to be an introduced specie and to have been brought by man into these islands. Its origins home is the Spanish Peninsula, the south of France, Algiers, an some of the Mediterranean islands. Mr. "Lydekker thinks tha the only other species of *Eepus* which can be considered to be "Babbit" is the Asiatic *L. hispidus*.

Of Hares there are two species in this country. The Commo]

Hare, *L* europaeus* (the name *L. timidus* seems to be reall; applicable to another species to be referred to presently), extend all over Europe excepting the extreme north of Hussia and Scandinavia. It is not known in Ireland, and, curiously enough attempts to acclimatise this animal in that island have failed—i state of affairs which contrasts with the fatal ease with which the Habbit has been introduced into Australia. Ireland has however, the Variable Hare, *L. tim.idus* (also called *L. variabilis*) a species which is common in other parts of Europe, and whicl] extends as far east as Japan. This species differs from its allj by the fact that it often turns white in - winter with the ex- ception of the black tips to the ears. In Ireland this change does not always occur; but Mr. Barrett-Hamilton has commented upon the fact that Hares of this species do change on Irish mountains. It appears that in this animal the change from the winter to the summer dress is accomplished by the actual casting off of the "white hairs and their replacement by a fresh growth of "blue" hairs. A similar change occurs in the American *Jj. amerieanus*.

Dr. Forsyth Major has noted the fact that the various species of Hares can be distinguished by the condition of the furrows upon the upper incisors. Thus two African species, *Z. crawshayi* and *L. whytei*, are to be separated by the fact that in the former the incisors are quite flat, whereas in *L. whytei* the groove is more prominent and there is a second shallow furrow.

The genus *HomerQlagus*² is quite a recent discovery. It

occurs on the slopes of Popocatepetl in Mexico;
it has the
general aspect of the last genus, and is spoken of
as a "Rabbit."
It inhabits runs in the long grass which clothes
the sides of the

¹ *Proc. Zool* Soc.* 1881, p. 624.

² *Proc. JSiol JSoc. Washington** x. 1896, p. 169.